CARLISLE AND THOEBE.

THE CONTESTANT'S STRONG CLAIMS.

TE CHARGES THAT THE RETURNS WERE WITHHELD ND FALSIFIED-HIS ATTORNEY BRIBED FOR 250-CARLISLE A VICTIM OF HIS "FRIENDS." WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (Special).—It is stating it mildly to say that Mr. Carlisle and his friends were startled to day. Prebably Mr. Carlisle knew well enough beforehand what was in store for him, but he thought that the storm would soon blow over. The case is an ugly one. Democratic lawyers say that the affidavits presented to-day would give the plaintiff a new trial. There seems to be no doubt on this subject. There seems to be no doubt, either, that if Speaker Carlisle be the honest man that he has on all hands received the credit of being, he will be the first to demand that there shall be a full and thorough investigation of all the circumstances respecting the election by virtue of which he has received a certificate as a Representative in Congress. Perhaps Mr. Carlisle will not do this. It may be that he stands by the Southern doctrine. He may adhere to the Lamar notion of what constitutes an election. It is certain that

The " Clerk of the Speaker's table," Mr. Orutchfield, was present, however, and it was noted that he spent an hour or more after the Committee adjourned in conversation with Chairman Crisp. Of course, this was a labor of love. It would be absurd to say that the Speaker of the House of presentatives had sent Mr. Contehfield as a lobbyist to the Chairman of the Committee on Elections, who would resent any approach of that

did not appear to-day in person, or by attorney,

in the case which affects his title to the seat in the

The allegations set forth are peculiar in some respects. Mr. Thoebe, who seems to be a plain, honest man, files an affidavit which in the main based on information and belief. Apparently, he does not use nice distinctions in legal terms, because in his affidavit he says that he was offered first a thousand dollars and second two thousand dollars to "drop the case."

There was a full meeting of the House Committee on elections to-day to consider the Thoebe-Carlisle contested election case. The contestant Thoebe was present with his counsel, Messrs. Sypher and Steever, of this city. No one formally represented the Speaker. Mr. Sypher began the presentation of Mr. Thoebe's case by taking up the brief already submitted with the record which assumes as the basis of the case that the State election laws were violated in the appointment of judges of election. The record alone, he said, would not reveal the facts in the case and it was the duty of the committee at once to send a committee to the district to ascertain the facts while the could be done. Already important papers have been destroyed, as he was prepared to prove by shidavits.

it could be done. Already important papers have been destroyed, as he was prepared to prove by amidavits.

Taking up the details of the case Mr. Sypher said that on the night of the election it became apparent to the judges at Covington that Mr. Carlisle had been defeated by more than 2,000 votes. He said that it was a fact that the returns of the six outlying counties were withheld for five days, and Mr. Carlisle had publicly confessed that he was defeated. In seven of the eight precincts of Carroit County, heasaid, the poll books were written, signed, and certified (as to all the names) in one handwriting, and it was evident that all of them must have been written after election by one man. The connsel said that Mr. Carlisle had failed of election through neglect. In some treeficts no tickets were printed until 3 o'clock, and there was virtually no election held in some preciacts.

In one case only the three judges voted, two for Carlisle and one for Thoche. In Boone County 200 votes were cast, but the returns finally showed 567 votes. In Carroll County there was practically no election. He could show that voters had failed to go to the pols on election day, but when they found that Carlisle had been defeated they voted therevet day, not only in Carroll County, but also in all of the outlying counties. Mr. Sypher quoted from a statement by J. J. Blakely, a prominent Democrat and an attorney of Covington, to the effect that twenty-four names appeared to have been added to the one of the poll books after the signatures of the Ji dges had been affixed.

The counsel then said he would state something which he had no affidavits to support, but which could be proved by witnesses. After the election seven of Mr. Carlisle's friends met in conference at the Federal Building, to endeavor to save Mr. Carlisle. They sent for an eighth gentleman. Colonel R. W. Nelson, telling him that Mr. Carlisle had been defeated, and they wanted him to confer with them to devise some means of changing the result. Thereupon Colonel Nels

aid Mr. Sypher. "He is a Democrat and a catucky gentleman of as high standing as ". Carlisle."

The counsel next took up an affidavit by the standing to the effect that Mr. Carlisle's friends."

The discreptive to the effect that Mr. Carlisle's friends."

"Did you get what you wanted?"

The counsel next took up an armanyl by the contestant to the effect that Mr. Carlisle's friends had corrupted his (Thoebe's) attorney, and induced him to abandon the case and suppress testimony. It was stated that the name of the man who had purchased the attorney was Wood, who was said to be a relative of Mr. Carlisle. The price named for Wood was \$250. "He sold cheap," added the counsel.

Mr. Sypher declared that there was enough evidence in his brief to warrant the committee in seating his client, but if it did not think so there was at least sufficient ground for a reopening of the case. It could be done in three ways, first by a special committee, as in the Butterworth case: second by reopening the case de novo, as in his (Sypher's) Louisiana case in the XLIIId Congress; and third, by summoning witnesses here to testify.

contestant Thoebe was next allowed to

gress; and third, by summoning witnesses here to testify.

The contestant Thoebe was next allowed to make a ten minute statement to the committee. After the election he had told Wood that if he had not enough votes he did not want the seat. Soon after the election the inquiry was generally heard upon the streets of Covington: "Cannot something be done for Carlisle?" In one county witness was informed that he had received thirty-five votes, but in a few days when Wood went there he was informed that no votes had been east for him. Wood told him on several occasions that money could be made out of the case, and others had told him the same thing. Two Democratic workers, one of them witness's brother-in-law, had called upon him and had remarked that if he would not push the case he could make money out of it, and a thousand dollars was a good thing to have.

If the case were recpened it would be found that he was elected by six hundred majority. When he had left the factory on Wednesday, of the 300 employes there had not been a man who had not said that he knew that he (Thoebe) was elected, but that it was no good; that the Democrats were in the majority in the House and would not give him a seat as against such a man as Carlisle. He (Theobe) had been a strong Democrat, but for the last three or four years had been an Independent. If the case was decided against him, he would go back to his factory and work, but he would not quit voting.

After a brief recess Mr. Steever, of Thoebe's counsel, cited precedents to justify the committee in reopening the case. Mr. Steever, of Thoebe's counsel, cited precedents to justify the committee in reopening the case. Mr. Steever, of the charged with the investigation of the conduct of the late Congressional election in the VIth district of Kentucky. The committee then went into secret session in which the proceedings were confined to the reading of several of the affidavits and without an attempt to come to an agreement upon the propositions submitted by Mr. Thoebe's counsel, t

BILLS ON THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (Special).-The Postal Telegraph bills will be taken up soon by the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and it will then be decided whether or not persons interested in the passage or the defeat of the bills shall be allowed to make arguments. The committee has been studying the question for a number of years and there are already in print several volumes of evidence taken in years past bearing

Mr. Sawyer said to-day that he did not know but that these reports contained all the information that was necessary for the Committee to have except, perhaps, some recent figures as to the cost of operating and maintaining Government lines in the several nations of Europe, which figures could be obtained by reference to the official reports of the postal authorities of Europe. He understood that in the last report of the Post Office Department of Great Britain it was shown that the telegraph service was costing the people over two millions of dollars more than it carned, and that the deficit was growing larger instead of decreasing every year.

The experience of foreign countries would be of great value to them in determining whether our Government should adopt this system of postal telegraphy, and perhaps it might be necessary to make a further inquiry. The committee had already before is three or four bills which he had not had the opportunity to study, but as soon as possible he intended to take them up and hold special meetings for their consideration. except, perhaps, some recent figures as to the cost

HOW THE WARDEN SUCCEEDS HIMSELF. Washington, Jan. 6.—The First Controller of the Treasury in a letter to the Chief Justice of the Supress Court of the District of Columbia calls

attention to a singular circumstance in the office of Warden of the District iail. General J. S. Crocker, the present incumbent, was appointed in March, 1869, and the statutes say that appointments to that office shall be for a term of four years. The original term expired in 1873, but although he never was re-appointed and has never filed a new bond, he still retains his office and acts under a bond executed nearly twenty years ago. The office is under the jurisdiction of the District Supreme Court.

MURMURINGS OF DISCONTENT.

HOW THE COMMITTEES WERE CHOSEN.

CARLISLE SHAKES THE NAMES IN A HAT-EXPERI-ENCE AND LONG SERVICE ARE UNREWARDED, WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (Special.)-The muttering of dissatisfaction which began yesterday upon the announcement of the Committees by Speaker Carlisle continue to be heard in every direction. Aburdities without number in the assignment of certain members are pointed out, the more the list is examined. A Democratic member from one of the Middle States, for instance, who seems to be well enough satisfied with his own place, remarked to-night that the Speaker seems to have shaken the names of a large number of the members in a hat, and then at haphazard to have assigned them to committees, otherwise it would ! almost impossible to account for some of the remarkable appointments made. He continued:

almost impossible to account for some of the remarkable appointments made. He continued:

It is not surprising that S. S. Cox is not put upon the Naval Committee, or the Foreign Affairs Committee, when we remember the strangs treatment to which he was subjected with reference to those committees in a preceding Congress under the Speakership of Mr. Corlisie. However, Mr. Cox is this time assigned, satisfactorily to himself, as chairman of the Committee on the next Consus and also as a member of the Committee on Territories, beth of which will have a great deal of important and active werk during this Congress.

Preminent points, however, at which criticism can be appreciately directed are in the case of Messes, Whitherens is fourth in order on the Naval Committee and is made chairman of the new Committee on Indian Depredation Claims. Surely Mr. Carifile must have heard what is common talk here, to the affact that Mr. Whittherens will decline to serve on the Committee on Naval Affairs, for the reason, as understood, that he will not kold a subserdinate position upon a committee of which he had so long bees the head, and in the conduct of which he acquired neculiar distinction. It would need that the proper thing for Speaker Carlisle to have done, if he could not give Mr. Whitthorne the chairmanship for the Naval Affairs, con Expenditures in the Navy Department, for the duties of which place his past services so well fitted him.

Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, whese previous cuntinuous service had been as a memoer of the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, for the duties of which place his past services so well fitted him.

Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, whese previous cuntinuous service had been as a memoer of the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, for the duties of which pepartment, has been dropped from both of those committees, and is made a member of the Committee on Expenditures in the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, of the Dusiness or werkings of which Department

Amos J. Cummings, of New-York, who, it is well known, was desirous of obtaining the chairmanship of the Committee on Printing, and who certainly

about which he does not care. He said to-day:

I think Mr. Carlisle teek too much pains with the committees. He worked and worried a great deal tee leng about them. If he had given us the result of a week's labor, I fainty it would have been fully as good as the results of a month's work. You know too much cooking apolis the broth. Carlisle's work in making up these committees seemed to me something like the labors of a man who starts to write an article. He makes half a dozen beginnings and destroys the paper half a dozen times. Then he manages to go through, but he goes back on it and alters and alters until he apolist tagain, and he has to write it ever. Then he re-writes it three or four times, and the final result of his work is not a jot better than the first draft, if, ladeed, it is half as goed. That is how it occurred to me when Mr. Carlisle was taking such enormous pains with his work.

Mr. Cox can ill-disguise the resentment which he

Mr. Cox can ill-disguise the resentment which he must feel at having been refused the second place on the Committee on Ways and Means. He re-

marked to-day:
An old member who has thrashed out the whole tariff matter years age, and who is an old enough tariff reformer to have been a nember of the conference committee on the Morrill tariff during the war does not can te go at the foot of the Ways and Means Committee new. However, the Speaker has been kind enough to tender as semething that is very elegant, and which does not involve much labor. I had great pleasure in my work on the Touth Consus and I shall enjoy this very much. Just about three minutes before the House met resterday the

Mr. Bliss, of New-York, feels sore over having failed to secure the chairmanship of the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

"If I had any wishes, I was not consulted with regard to them. I did not ask for anything myself; if the delegation did, it was not at my request. It has been the custom, so far as I have esserved, to have these matters settled by recolutions of delevations. Length of service, I had supposed, had sometaing to do with the distribution of committee honors."

"You are inclined to be facetions."

"No; I only feel in a good humor, and like saying that fair play is a jewel."

ROBERT LINCOLN AND THE NEGRO VOTE. Washington, Jan. 6. (Special).—In a group of politicians to-day the availability of Robert T.

politicians to-day the availability of Robert T. Lincoln as a Presidential candidate was being earnestly discussed, when a Western Republican remarked that Lincoln no doubt was a good man to choose, as the negroes in the South would walk to the polis through fire and bullets and blood to vote for the son of the Emancipator. A prominent Southern Republican thereupon said:

"If Lincoln had been nominated for President when Hayes or Garfield was, that would have been the case but not now. The time for such talk has gone by. The negro in the South fears the shotgun and the black-snake whip of the night rider more than he loves the memory of Abraham Lincoln, and he knows, too, that there is no use of his risking his life to cast a ballot that will not be counted. He knows as well as you do that the Democrats in the South have the entire control of the election machinery, and count the ballots. The nomination of Robert Lincoln would awaken a good deal of sentiment, but the result will be the same whoever runs."

ODELL COMPLETELY EXONERATED. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- Acting Secretary Thompon in a letter to the chairman of the Light House Board referring to the case of Keeper Odeli, of the Cape Henry Light Station, says:

The Department has rees ved and considered the report the Board of Light House efficers convened to consider a port on the case of M. L. Odell, and it appears from report that this Board of efficers found these charges to unfounded in fact and recommend that the matter receives in the consideration. The Department after a careful of alderation of the matter approves this report and dismiss

It is stated at the Department that this case has assumed the importance of a political issue in Virginia, and almost the entire Democratic influence of the State has been invoked to secure the removal of Odell. The Department acting in opposition to this pressure desires to have it stated that Mr. Odell is a good and efficient officer and will not be removed simply on account of his politics.

NO POLITICS TO COME FROM ROME.

DE, M'GLYNN'S SYMPATHIZERS REPUBIATE CHAN CELLOR PRESTON'S STATEMENTS.

CELLOR PRESTON'S STATEMENTS.

That part of St. Stephen's parishlosers who are friendly to Dr. McGlynn turned out in large numbers last evening and the International Assembly Rooms, in East Twenty-seventhet, were filled to overflowing. The cause of it was the statement which Mgr. Preston is claimed to have made last Sunday to the effect that a true Catholic should take his politics as well as religion from Rome. This has caused a great deal of discussion among independent Catholics besides those known as adherents to Dr. McGlyns.

John H. Feeney presided. His opening remarks were brief and heartily applicated. Then the secretary read the following researchers. The were unanimously adopted:

John R. Feensy presided. His opening remarks were brief and heartily applauded. Then the secretary read the follow ing resolutions, which were unanimonaly adopted:

Whereas, In a political harangme delivered in his church on Sunday nast, Monagner Preston grossly misrepresented the principles and outraged the citizenship of American Cathelics by the declaration that "If any man will say, 'I will take my faith free Present to the word of American Cathelics by the declaration that "If any man will say, 'I will take my faith free Peter, but I will not take my politics from Peter,' he is not a true Cathelic,"

Reselved. That we denomnee this proposition as an insult to all Cathelies, and we reject and repudiate it with all the emphasis and indignation of which we are capable; and, Reselved, That we reiterate our refinal to recognize that the Pope has any claim or title whatever to alierjance or obedience from Cathelica in political affairs and Reselved, That we indore and adopt the principal emphasical by Daniel Geometii in his declaration that he would as soon take his politics from the Sultan of Turkey as from the Pope; and That as citizens and within the domain of politics we will render neither allegiance ner obedience to any authority other than the constitution and have of our country. After this speeches were made by Mr. McCabe, Jhe J. Bealin and others. Mr. McCabe said that he felt askamed of Migr. Prestos, who, he thought was old enough to know better then all to each a style in this country. Hewever

Bealm and others. Mr. McCabe said that he felt askamed of ligr. Preston, who, he thought was old enough to know better than talk in such a style in this country. However askatements of this kind might suit certain Tammany politicians, they would be repudiated by the great body of intelligent Catholica, "who cannot be buildored." Mr. Bealin's speech was particularly severe. He manifed Mgr. Preston without gloves, ridiculing the idea of the pastor of St. Ann's attempting to peas judgment on a shitter that the immortal O'Conneil had settled fer all time. Mr. Bealin also attacked the Pape's Jubiles and the meeting in Cooper Union the other evesting, which he said was attended by the "money changers when Christ drove out of the temple." He felt sure that honest Catsolics would everywhere protest against Papal interference in political matters. His speech was leadily applicated and the audience brete up with cheers for Dr. McGlynn as oue of the kreast Catholics on the face of the catholics on the face of the catholics.

MR. GIBBEAS SAID NOT A WORD.

HE MAYOR MAKES A POINT D REMARK ABOUT THE SUBWAY REPORT TO WHICH HE DOES NOT BE-PLY.

Mayor Hewitt has gone systematically at wor onvict "The New-York Times" of lying about him. Yesterday he had spread upon the minutes of the Board of Electrical Control, the editorial which ap peared in "The Times" accusing him of neglecting his duties, and the statement of facts showing that he had not done so, in communicating with the De-partment of Public Works with reference to the re-moval of peles from the streets where the conduits are alleged to be ready. A letter from General Newton was read, staring that the Department of Publis Works has no appropriation for any such purpose.

Mr. Gibbens tried to show that the Mayor could

have procured the insertion of an appropriation for this purpose in the final estimates.

this purpose in the final estimates.

Mayor Hewitt—Whose business was it to apply to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment?

Mr. Gibbens—The amount, might have been appropriated to the Bureau of Incumbrances,

Mayor Hewitt—That Bureau has an increased appropriation, but not enough to To its ordinary work and I tried to get more money appropriated and failed.

The annual report of the Board of Electrical Control, which was published nearly in full in The Tribert Systerday, was submitted.

The Mayor objected to the statement in the report

The Mayor objected to the statement in the report

The Mayor objected to the statement in the report that it is now possible and proper for the local authorities to remove the poles and wires for hwith from the streets where the conduits are laid. There is no money to pay for the work, the Mayor said, and therefore the local authorities are not responsible. The Mayor's suggestion was agreed to.

The representatives of some of the less enterprising newspapers felt much agarleved that The Themes, and one of them made a formal project to the Board, Mayor Hewitt said that he thought it strange that one of the newspapers which had procured a copy of the annual renort should be the one which had persistently lied about him, and represented him as obstructing the work of the board. (This is not intended to apply to THE TABLEND. He added: "There seems to be a close connection between that newspapers and some member of this Board."

The Mayor looked hard at Mr. Gibbens as he spoke but Mr. Gibbens made no reply.

FUNERAL OF JOEL PARKER.

ATTENDED BY MANY DISTINGUISHED MEN OF NEW-

FREEHOLD, N. J., Jan. 6 (Special). - The funeral of ex-Governor Joel Parker, who was one of the Justices of the State Supreme Court, was held here to-day. Business was suspended. The court house, all the Business was suspended. The court house, all the stores and the private houses were heavily draped in black. The services were held in the First Presby-terian Church. The Rev. Dr. Frank Chandler de-livered an eloquent address upon the life and services of Momnouth's favorite son. The Rev. Dr. Hodge, of Burlington, N. J., assisted in the services. Chief Justice beasley and Justices Depue, Knapp, Scudder, Magie, Dixon, Reed and Van Syckle, of the Supreme Court were the pall bearers. The funeral procession was an imposing one. Among the distinguished men was an imposing one. Among the distinguished menpresent were Governor Green, Major General Plumb,
Brigadier-Generals Steele and Sewell, United States
Senators McPherson and Bloodgett, the Secretary of
State, Mr. Kelsey, the State Treasurer, Mr. Toffey, the
State Controller, Mr. Anderson, exGovernors Abbett,
Bedle and Ludlow, ex-Chanceller Runyon, Congressman Kean, Mayon Haines, of Newark, General Clinton II
Fisk, General Charies Haight, nearly every member of
the State Senate and the Assembly. The members
of the Joel Parker Association, of Newark, were present
in full force. Over a dozen special trains ran over the
two railroads entering the town.

AN EGG CAME DOWN FROM THE GALLERY. The Roumania Opera House rose temmphant last night over its foes, the disgruntled actors who went on a strike, and recaptured the public from Hester, Orchard, Allen and Baxter sts., by presenting a new company with signal histronic abilities. The play presented was four acts in length. One hour was de-voted to each act. The action flowed along felicitous ly until the last moment. The peace of mind of one man, a short, fat Hebrew, sitting in an orchestra chair was then disturbed. He had a bald spot exactly in the middle of his head. The spot was not large. An egg fitted into it exactly just before the curtain finally went down, thrown by a "god" in the gallery. The egg was vigorous, and the Hebrew gentlen an who made its acquaintance was visibly surprised. Part of the egg stayed on his head while the rest of it squirted on the heads of those in front of him and v as finally lost forever in the ears of other unfortunates. There was a disturbance in the andience at once. The egg was intended for the stage. Mark Earlich, of No. 616 Lexington ave., Max Kraus, of No. 143 Delanceyst, and Marcus Hudman, of No. 43 Albensat, were pulled out of the gallery on charge of laving had something to do with throwing the egg, and were locked up in the Tenth Precinct Station House. An egg fitted into it exactly just before the curtain

RICHARDSON, THE JOCKEY, AFTER AN ENGLISH ESTATE.
CHICAGO, Jan. 6 (Special). - "Fred" Richardson, the

ockey, has gone to England to see about securing a snug fortune which his family thought for some time had been lost to them. Thirteen years ago Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, with their two children, "Fred" and Matilda, left London for America, Mr. Richardsen leaving a wealthy sister, Mma. Joyan. On the death of her hus band, she made a will leaving all of her property to the Richardson children, with the exception of her London sons for a time corresponded regularly with her, but suddenly her letters ceased. After a time it was learned that Madame Joyan had been placed in a private insure asylum. Ehe has since died.

SUICIDE OF A PENNILESS DRUNKARD.

A man who paid out his last cent in order to leave Brooklyn by a Hamilton.ave. ferry-boat anorthy before noon yesterday. jumped overbeard as the boat was nearing its New-York slip. Efforts were made to save his life, but he was dreweed His body was recovered and taken to the Old Slip Police

Station.
Captum Richard Lilly, of No. 31 Welcott-st., Brooklyn Kze'les, age thirty-five, who had lived with him. For some time he worked in a pocket-book manufactory in Sanda-st On Christmas Eve he left we k and went on a stree, and he did not return to his place. He ceft his uncle's house yestere day morning and said he would take a walk and ride over the ferry and take to brace up. No cause can be assigned for hi killing himself.

CONNEFF AND CARTER NOT TO RACE.

E. C. Carter, of the New-York Athletic Club, has written E. C. Carter, or the New Jork Almer City and written the letter displaining any intention of entering racing centests with Mr. Cenness, the amateur, who is expected soon to arrive from England, and takes the Manhattan Athletic Club to task for using his name in such a connection. Gas M. I., Sacks replies that Mr. Carter is under a misapprehension, as the latter's name was only used whon the statement was oristed that races between Messrs. Carter and Conness would be interesting if they could be arranged. Mr. Sacks further adds that he does not doubt that Mr. Connell would be pleased torae Mr. Carter for the championship of this country as

JUDGMENTS AGAINST A JEWELRY FIRM. A large crowd of creditors and dealers packed the room A large-rowd of creditors and dealers packed the rose of payne, Stack & Co., the bankrapt jewellers, at No. 177 Broadway, vesterday, looking for bargains at the Sheriff's sale. As the time approached for the sale several lawyers rushed in with documents and after consultation the auctioneer amounced that the sale had been postponed until further orders as papers had been served on the Sheriff which prevented the sale. The crowd dispersed somewhat disappointed. It appears that two writs of replevial were served on the Sheriff. pears that two write of replevia were served on the Sacting one in favor of H. Muhr's Sons for \$794, and the other in favor of Sinnock & Sherrill for \$311. Leguity sheriff Lavery, who has had charge of the place, spoke to the crowd saying that it was a shame the atterneys had taken such section at such a late hour, as many of those is attendance had come from a distance to attend the sale. It was learned yesterday that the inventory roughly shows the assets to be about \$30,000, of which about \$21,000 is in stock and \$3,000 in book accounts, etc. The confessed judgments for \$32,000 will absorb the stock, leaving little for the outside creditors. It is said that Mr. Payne is still home at Brick Church, N. J., uffering from nervous prestration.

Franklin Bien, counsel for the creditors of Payne, Steck

& Co., had got an order from Judge Daly, in the Court of Com moh Pleas, requiring all these interested in the affairs of the firm to show cause on January 12 shy the assigned of the firm

Four judgments were entered in the County Clerk's office yestering against the firm. One judgment for \$314.49 was ontered in favor of the Hampton Watch Company, and three adgments, aggregating \$4,971 60, were in favor of Joseph M

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.--The fellowing business was trans-acted in the United States Supreme Court to-day: No. 868. Frank E. Dewoif and others, appellanta, agt. Florence W. Hayes. Submitted pursuant to the 20th rule by F. F. Thurston for the appellanta and W. Hallest Phillips and Bon Morgan for appellees. No. 575. The New Gricans Pacific Railroad Company, appellant, act the United States. Submitted pursuant to 20th rule by John S. Biair, John F. Dillon and Wagner Swayne for the appellant and by Attoracy-General Garland for appellee.

Enoch Fotten, B. W. Garnett and Conway Robins a for the appellers.

No. 490. Louis Phillips and others plaintiff in error, agt. the Mennd City Land and Water Association at others. Submitted pursuant to 20th rule by George F. Elmonds and George H. Smith for plaintiff in error and by A. F. Hritton, A. B. Browne and W. H. Smith for defendants in error.

No. 897. The Usion Insurance Company of Philaleiphia, plaintiff in error, agt. Patrick Smith. Submitted pursuant to 20th rule by Harver D. Goulder for plaintiff in error and by J. E. Ingersell for defendant in error.

No. 90. Species Trank, appellant, agt. the Jacksovville, Pensacols and Mobile Hailmad Company and others. Argument-continued by Wayne MacVergh for appellers and concluded by S. F. Nash for appellant.

No. 127. The Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company, appellant, agt. Russell Sage. Appellant, agt. the Momphis and Little Rock Railroad Company, appellant, agt. Russell Sage. Argument begun by Wager Swayne for Fago and continued by N. M. Rece for the trustes.

Adjourned until Monday.

WHAT THE RECEIVERS HAVE DONE. IMPROVING THE PRYSICAL CONDITION AND IN-

CREASING THE EQUIPMENT. Receivers John S Kennedy and Joseph S. Harris, of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, have sub-mitted to the United States Circuit Court of New-Jersey, mitted to the United States Circuit Court of New-Jersey, their report of the operations and management of the property from October 15 to December 31, 1887, when they were discharged from duty. The financial figures will be found in the financial column. The total interest in default and the floating debt on January 1, 1887, were \$2,596,870. There was no interest in default on December 31, 1887. After describing the labor troubles which embarrassed the operation of the receivers the following statement of what was received for the claim of the Jersey Central Railroad is given:

of the Jersey Central Ratirond is given:
Esterments on Central lines made by Reading
Company and its receivers, as claimed by them.
Construction account of the Louish Goal and
Navigation Commany, and claims against other
companies assumed to Central
Credit of amount realized by sale of \$1,000,000
first series 5 per cent Reading bonds
\$2,000,000 second acries 5 per cent Reading bends
with coupons of August, 'SS, and February, 'SL,
at par

Supplies, and claims of Reating against New-York and Long Branch Railroad, assigned to Central Central Insecured claims against Reading admitted to re-organization, subject to payment of assessment.

OTHER SETTLEMENTS MADE. effected and describe the construction of the Wilkesbarre and Scranton Railroad to Scranton and the arregment for joint use of a portion of the Delawars and Hudson Canal Company's railroad between Wilkesbarre and Scranton. The receivers also increased the equipment 409 Hopper gondola cars, ten refrigerator cars and four car feats. The report concludes as fellows:

car feats. The report covaindes as fellows:

At the commencement of the present year the Contral Bailread was controlled and operated by the Beading, was in default for interest upon its funced debt to the amount of \$1.001 670, was involved in apparently inextreads impatten with his creditors, and with the Realing, and had been compelled to take refuge under the present receivership in order to protect all classes of creditors alike. It was average not earnings had, for ten years, barely equalled its fixed charges, and in the last two years had fallen considerably below them.

The beginning of the new year will find it an inde-ordent railroad, operated and controlled, for the first line in more than ten years, through a management elected by its own atocknolders, with all acrowd interest on its funded debt paid, all defaults carred and relieved from all the dangers and uncertainties of literation. Its fixed charges have been so reduced as, if our opinion, to insure permanent solvency.

MAKING THE ROAD-BED AND BRIDGES SAFE.

The work in the way of betterments and maintenance

the entire line much in excess of the for such purposes.

The double track on the Labigh and Susquehanna Division that here completed below Mauch Chunk. Construction of a large yard at Mauch Chunk is in pregress, and the erection of new tation-houses at Mauch Chunk and at Easton has been commenced. The expense of betterments on this division is borne by the Labigh Coal and Navigation Company under the existing arrangements between the two company.

under the existing arrangements between the two combanies.
New station houses have been exceled or are in process of
exection at West Borren, Vreelandest and Woodhawn-ave,
on the Newark and New-York branch, Kenvil, Springtown
and Mill creek. Increased station ground has been secured
at Ein Station, on the New-Jerrey Southern Division, and
account of the New-Jerrey Southern Division and Susquehanna Division, at heilia, on the Newark and New-Yerk
Branch, and at several other polats. Increased station facilities have been secured at kilizabeth and Newark, where they
were much needed.

No apprehensions are felt by the elevated railroad people about the effects of the Reading strike upon their coal supply. "We are protected against any thing like a shortage," said an officer of the company resterday, "by contracts with responsible and solver yesterday, "by centracts with responsible and solvent firms , who forfeit heavy penalties if they fail to fuffil their obligations to us. They will take care that they don't. We have unusual facilities for getting coal lecause our lines connect directly with the lines of the Hudson River and New-York Central Road. Hence we can't be lothered as we were last winter by the 'longshoremen's strike."

LUMIGH'S TERMINUS AT JERSEY CITY. It is pretty certain now that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Compan; will soon break ground for a ter-minus at Jersey City, though the officials here are discreetly lacking in definite information on the subject. The company owns the Morris Canal in Newject. The company owns the Morris Canal in New-Jersey and a good deal of land adjacent to the basin, where it is expected that the terminus will be built. This land was until recently the subject of much vexations litigation, but that has now all been hap-lily settled and the company is free to go shead with its schemes for enlarging its business. Surveys have already been made and with the advent of spring it is probable that work will be began.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. Railroad shows: Gross earnings, \$2,716,388; operating ex-penses, \$2,231,336; income from investments, \$12,180 agents that he will continue to pay commission: that under the boreat some of the roads are making on the Chicago and Alton the road is highly presperous, the passenger receipts in the year inst closed reaching \$2,500,000, an increase over those of 1880 of \$200,000.

INSTALLING LAFAYETTE POST'S OFFICERS The hall of Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in the Masonic Temple, beautifully decorated with American flags in tasteful clusters, was filled last night with wellknown veterans and their friends, who were present to wit-ness the installation of the officers for the coming year. The installing officer was Assistant Adjutant General W. A. Wallace, of the Department of New-York. Among these present were General Kedges, Past Department Commander-in-Chief; Colonel Frederick D. Grant, Judge Van Heesen, General Rev Stons, Gangal N. W. Day, Major T. B. Odell. Seneral Roy Stone, General N. W. Day, Major T. B. Odell, Past Department Commander Abram Merritt, ex-Judge Ernest Hall, Colonel O. W. Leonard, Will-iam T. Black and Colonel B, F. Watsou. The ceremenies were conducted by General Wallace, assisted by Major L. C. Brackett, acting as efficer of the day. The fel lowing are the new officers: Commander, Ployd Clarkson; Senier Vice-Commander, Colonel John Hamilton; Junier Vice-Commander, William L. Darling; Officer of the Day, R. L. Salisbury; Officer of the Guard, J. Thompson: Adju-tant, Theodore W. Gregg; Quartermaster, William Mitchell; Chaptain, S. S. Seward.

A handsome silk flag, the gift of the comrades' wives and by the new commander. After the exercises a supper was served. The table was artistically ornamented with floral designs. A large banana tree atool in the centre in a bank of flowers, and representations of Grand Army emblems graced the guests on every hand. The work of decoration was under the direction of Past Commander Charles Appleby.

MR. CROWLET IS NOT FOR SALE.

Secretary Burns, of the Park Department, laid before President Borden yesterday a letter from P. T. Barnum, who said he was anxious to have Mr. Crowley, the chimpanzee, among the attractions of his new show. He proposed to have built for Mr. Crowley a glass house which should be a real palace for arr. Crowing glass made which a choich do a real place of crystal in which the chimpanzes should live with his keeper "Jake," and enjey every attention and comfort. The house wend be arranged for transportation wherever the slow went. Mr. Burnum renewed his former offer of \$45,000 a year for five years for Crowier, and he added that he had long intended to give an elephant to the Park Board and he would have done so this winter if fire had not destroyed so many of his animals. If the Park Commissioners would give him Crowley, however, he would throw in the biggest elephant he had, whose market value "What!" exclaimed President Borden, after reading the

letter, "Does Mr. Barnum want to give us an elephant?" Mr. Burns thought that Mr. Barnum might give the Park ommissioners their choice of his elephants.
"I don't think there is any choice," added the president;

and then we already have the Annexed District en our hands, which is a big enough elephant for the Park Board. I think you would better write Mr. Barnum that Crowley is not for sale or exchange."

THE WILL DOES NOT SUIT MRS. SULLIVAN. John Sullivan, a Canal-st. merchant, who died on February 18, 1886, left an estate valued at \$500,000 and a nevel will. He bequeathed \$15 a week to his wife during her life, \$25 a week to his son James, \$5 a week to his four grandchildren (sons of James) until they become ten years old, when they are to receive \$10 a week, and \$10 a week to John Kirk, an illegitimate sen of the dead merchant, to be paid as long as Mrs. Sullivan and her sen James live. Upon their death the property is to be divided by the executors, John C. Cam and Theodore Kaufield, in equal shares among the grandchildren and John Kirk. Mrs. Sullivan strongly objects to all this and is contesting the festament of her nusband, claiming that she is not receiving her dower rights and that she is being treated unjustly. The fact is that whether or not the afflicted widow receives her rights, when she and her own son die John Kirk will receive cas dith of the entire property at the same time that the grandchildren receive their shares, while James is only entitled to \$25 a week during his lifetime

THE MANUAL TRAINING EXPERIMENT. THE MANUAL TRAINING EXPERIMENT. S
Grammar School No. 77, on Piratava, between Eightyfifth and Eighty-sixth sta., was visited by School Commissiont's Mary Nash Agnew, Grace H. Dodge and De Witt J.
Seliginan yesterday. The achool is one of those far which the
trustees have applied for the introduction of manual training, which is being considered by the committee having the
matter in charge. In the tirree departments of the achool
there are nearly 2,000 pustin. The new course will be introduced in only four schools of the city at the outstart, and if
No. 77 is chosen as one of them the study will probably se
adopted in all three departments.

JERSEY CENTRAL SOLVENT. BAD. WEATHER FOR PEDESTRIANS. In the matter of granting commutations and pardona if be holds his prip, the community will have but little to complain of an regards the showing of Executive MEN, WOMEN AND MCREES GET SOME AWKWARD

FALLS-SAWDUST ABOVE PAR. The phenomenon of the gentle rain from Heaven alling and crystallizing into ice where it fell made the falling and crystallizing into ice where it fell made the streets of New-York dangerous allke for man and beast streets of New-York dangerous aline for man and severy, yesterlay. At no time was the rain exceptionally heavy, but it drizzled on from early morning all day long and over one-tenth of an inch feil. In the early afternoon it was superseded for a little bysheet, which peppered down on unprotected ears with stinging force.

The pavements at one time were glistening with glassy ice. At another time they were sloppy with half-melter at all allowers, glash. The people who strewed saw-

and still slippery slush. The people who strewed saw dust around the doors of their houses did a truly charit able deed. Where there was no such aid to safety in walking, great numbers of men and a few ladies as well came to grief. The ice had a peculiarly hurtful effect is the parts of the streets which are paved with asphalt. In Nassau-st, opposite the Mutual Life Insurance Build Ing there is a strip of this asphalt paving, and for a while every horse that came along either fell outright or did some unscientific and "wobbly" skating. At one time three horses, each attached to a loaded vehicle, were down together. In Fifth ave, near the Hotel Branswick there is another stretch of asphalt paving which forms a trap for horses. Yesterlay's experiences should result in precautions being taken in future to have asphalt paving sprintled over with sawdust or ashes in weather when it is likely to become slippery.

The minimum temperature was 22 degrees; the maximum 27 degrees. When the thermometer was so far below freezing point the wender is that there should have been a rainfall and not a steady shower of snow, hall or sleet. The Sknal Service observer said that it was "very innusul to have it raining at such a low temperature," and surmised that there must be a belt of warm air up sloft. He predicts for to-day rain and warmer weather. ing there is a strip of this asphalt paving, and for a

warmer weather.

Here are a few readings showing the temperature in various parts of the country vesterday: Bismarck and North Platte. Dakota. 160 below zero: Dodge City, Kansas, 100 above: Chicago, 380: Boston, 166: Philadelphia, 260: Washington, 320; Cincinnati, 620; Cairo, Illinois, and New-Orleans, 660.

SKATING OVER AN ICE-COVERED TOWN. NYACK'S STREETS GLASSY WITH FROZEN SLEET-HUNDREDS ENJOY THE FUN.

The streets of Nyack, N. Y., presented a strange appearance last night. Hundreds of men and boys were skating in all directions, the frozen falling sleet having formed a glassy surface of ice on the ground half an inch thick. The few Hollanders in the town felt perfectly at home. An impromptu one and one-half mile race with a turn along upper Broadway was gotten up. Nineteen competitors entered. It was

won by Louis F. Tinsley.

The sight was deemed unparalleled by the oldest in habitants. The effect of the electric light on the ice-covered trees was dazzling and beautiful. All the side hills were crowded with coasters, and despite the inclemency of the weather, about 2,000 people seemed

CENTRAL PARK SKATERS MUST WAIT.

The ciements appear to have conspired against the skaters this season to prevent the use of the ice in Central Park. Yesterday morning there was a good clear crust of fou inches of ice in the Hariem lake and Superintendent Parsons had issued instructions that this lake should be opened for skarng to-day. The storm of yesterday afternoon and evening will prevent this and if the weather becomes warm it may defer the skating for another week. The large lake in the lower portion of the Park has not yet entirely frozen over. The curiers were busy on Conservatory Lake during the day, but in the alteroon the rain and snow fell so rapidly that they floadly abandoned their sport.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 6 (Special) .- The removal of John Mercer Langston from the presidency of the Virginia Normal Collegiace Institute, which took effect January 1, coupled with the alleged immorality of W. H. Smith, Professor of mathematics, has led to a revolt of the students. This morning the senio class refused to recite to Professor Smi h on the ground that grave charges of immorality had been preferred against him. The president of the institute informed the students that unless they recited to Professor Smith, they would be suspended, whereupon the students left the institute.

ROOKS FOR THE NEWRERRY LIBRARY. CHICAGO, Jan. 6-Dr. Poole, the librarian of the Newberry Library, has returned from the East, where he purchased a number of choice volumes. At the Guild sale in Boston, he secured about 4,000 valuable books, among them a collection of Americana. The Bangs sale in New-York also enriched the library with a long list of valuable bibliographical works, catalogues, etc. Meanwhile, Trustee Blatchford has relogues, etc. Meanwhite, Trustoe Biatemora has received a number of books as gifts from various sources
—soveral thousand volumes. Many donations have
been made by people in the old country. One of them
is a copy of the Caxton Memorial Bible, printed and
bound in twelve hours for the Caxton celebration in
1877. There are already over 12,000 volumes in Dr.
Poole's possession and further purchases are contemplated.

DICKINSON COLLEGE GYMNASIUM DEDICATED CARLISLE, Penn., Jan. 6 (Special).-A grand banquet was given in the Gobin Guards Armory to-night by fixed charges, \$235.913; net income, \$221.319; total deficiency September 39, \$2.106.919; gross earnings in 1886, \$2.508.509, and deficiency from operating, \$1,199.009.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 6 (Special).—Mr. Charlos, general building connected with the college. Specilies were made by President McCaulay and other members of the faculty. Upward of 200 persons participated. Mr. Allison lately subscribed a large amount of money for the equipment of the gymnasium.

FUNERAL OF LUCY M. STODDARD. Worcester, Mass., Jan. 6.-The funeral of Lucy M. Stoddard, the famous adventist preacher, took place sto-mard, the famous autenties packets, and proceedings to day. Elder E. A. Stackman, editor of "The Crists," officiated, assisted by G. H. Wallace, of Springfield. Mrs. Stoddard died at Rochester, N. Y., on Wednesday, and was brought here, where her husband and family live. She was sixty four years old and began preaching at the age of eighteen.

INDIAN BOYS AMONG HIS PALLBRARERS. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6 (Special).—The funeral of John Belanges Cox took place to-day. Services were held in the Church of the Holy Trinity. The pallbearers were four graduates of the Lincoln Institute and two Indian boys, pupils of the Educational Home, of both of which homes the deceased man was a manager.

NO WINTER RACE-HORSES WANTED AT PIMLICO. BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—The Executive Committee of the Maryland Jockey Club to-day passed a resoluthe Maryland Joesey Chis today passed a result tion to bar from Pimileo the horse owners who allow their horses to run at the winter meetings on Eastern tracks on the ground that the winter races are run solely in the interest of the pool rooms and are in-jurious to the morality of horse racing.

A VARIED CAREER ENDED WITH POISON. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 6 (Special) .- A woman who has had a strange career died last night under circumstances in dicating that she had been pelsoned, and the corener is new investigating the case. The name by which she was known to her few friends was Lizzie Shafer. She field from the home of her parents in Manchester, England, ten years age with a Polish Jew, Jeseph Rittenberg, and they were married in Blackburn, England. Within a year she left her husband and came to America. landing first at Quebec, where she joined a variety tremps, and finally came to this city, where she was mar-ried to William shafer, who is suspected of having pol-aoned her. Efttesheeg, her husband, followed her to America and published advertisements requesting an interview with her? She refused to answer them. It is stated that he is now a wealthy resident of Boston.

SCARLET FEVER IN CAMDEN. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6 (Special). - Scarlet fever is prevalent in Camden, and the physicians say that the cases are increasing daily at an alarming rate. One physician said this morning that he had to day twenty cases of diphtheria and typhoid fever to look after. In one family in Centreville there are six cases of scarlet fever, while in the family of J. Cavallier in that part of the city there are four children siek with it, and the same number are juing ill at the house of J. Thempres, No. 337 Kaighn-ave.

AN INSANE MAN'CUTS HIS WIFE'S THROAT. BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—A special received here from Danneock, Va., states that William C. Duer yesterday cut the threat of his wife, killing her almost instantly while riding with her and their two children. He is said to have been insane fer some time. He was committed to the Eastville Jail.

THE MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN TEWKSBURY, Mass., Jan. 6.-The new State Hospital for Women, which has been in course of erection the latter part of 1886, is completed in part and was opened and occupied this morning for the first time.

AN AGED MAN HANGING RIMSELF. CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 6 (Special).—John R. Ashton, age seventy-three, hanged himself to a closet door in his home, No. 410 Reyden-st. He had suffered from Bright's disease of the kidneys, and is supposed to have been

COMPLIMENT FROM A MURDERER TO A GOVERNOR at Cakland te-day for the murder of Alexander Martin, a ranchman, in September, 1886. Strenuous effects were made in Sutton's behalf for sommutation of sentence, but Governor Waterman refused to interfere Governor Bartlett, feur months ago, six hangings have faken place in this State, and although efforts in behalf of the condemned men have been made in every case, Governor Waterman has refused pardons er commuta-tions. Sutten to-day made a speech in which he said: "I admire the firm stand Governor Waterman has taken

A SAVINGS BANK DECISION.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL TABOR GIVES AN OPINION ON THE SUBJECT OF SUBPLUS DIVIDENDS.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—A logal epinion on a point of some levest to savings banks has been given by Affering General Charles F. Tabor, at the request of Willia Paine, Superintendent of the Banking Department. ...
prevision of the Savings Bank law is as follows:

Whenever any interest or dividends shall be declared and credited in excess of the interest or profits earned and appearing to the credit of the condension (earness sack), the trustees young for such dividend shall be joint and severally liable to the corporation for the anoust of such excess es declared and credited.

As doubt exists whether the law contemplates the As doubt exists whether the law contemplates the prefits of the current six mouths only as applicable, of the whole or any portion of the accumulated surplus of a savings bank can be lawfully applied to the purpose of paying dividends to depositors before such time as the surplus equals fifteen per cost of the amount due to deducters, extra dividends being then provided for by law. Mr. Paine submitted the question to the Atternoy-General for construction as to the exact instant of the law in this regard. Attorney-General Tabor's opinion, which is dated January 3, goes into the whole matter fully. Mr. Tabor quotes various sections of the law in reference to savings banks, and adds:

Tabor quotes various sections of the laws in reference te savings banks, and adds:

I find nothing in the statute which would authorize the trustees of a savings bank to withhold any estaining of our nertod in order to add them to increase the dividents of a stheequent period. This would work injustice to depositors and result in depriving depositors who withings their day he withheld for the purpose of accumulating a surplus in the manner infrasted in section 207.

Nor do I find any provision authorizing the use of the established surplus for the parenest of dividends. The surplus, its the amount at least of 15 ser capabilities, and the statute contemplates its being kept interest for that purpose, There is an express provisit for the disposition of the excess of surplus. Such excess of authorized surplus must be divided as a dividend cace in three years.

I am of the outhout that it is the day of the trustees of a savings bank to declare a dividend for each interest period equal to the amount of earnings of one per of for the security of the particular period, and that they should not retain the carnings of one per of for the mere purpose of increasing the dividend ear plus for the purpose of increasing the dividend ear a subsequent period, nor use the estabilished surplus for the purpose of increasing the dividend earning a serious provise in the amount authorized by statute, and in that case such excess of autropus should not retain the carnings of one per of for the amount authorized by statute, and in that case such excess of autropus should not be converted into dividents in accordance with the provisions of the statute above quoted.

officials of the principal savings banks in New York that the findings in the Attorney-General's opinion would not affect the larger institutions. President Sturges, of the Seamen's, in Wall-st., said that it was interesting to have a construction of the law on the question involved, but that such a construction could within the pale of the law in question. David Ledwith, of the Emigrants', in Chambers st.,

said: "The Attorney-General's opinion is very clear and very good, but the older banks won't be affected by it. very good, but the older banks won't be affected by it. Drawing on the surplus to pay bigger dividends than are actually carried is a temptation to attract business which older banks don't need to use. They are doing all the business they can, and the natural increase is as much as they can take care of. We work this way—we pay such interest as the six months' earning allows after paying expenses, and we try to add a little to the surplus. When the surplus amounts to more than 15 per cent of our deposits we shall, of course, chally divide the accumulation beyond the authorized 15 per cent as an extra dividend, but we have never had to face that contingency yet."

BIBLE WORK IN MANY LANDS. At the meeting of the managers of the American Bible Society on Thursday the annonnement was made of the death of William McElroy, of Albany, one of the vice-presidents of the society, and the beard placed upon the records an expression of the highre ard held by the members for his Christian character. Grants of books were made for gratuitous distribution to the value of about \$4,700. Funds were also granted to the amount of \$15.4 to. to the Missonary Seciety of the Methodist Episcopal Church for work to Sweden. The board authorized the agent in Constantinosie, in accordance with the earnest request of the European Turkey Mission, to print an elition of the Bulgarian Bible in Turkey Mission, to print an edition of the Bulgarian Bible in pocket form: and also to arrange for the pandication, at a carry day, of the entire Bible in the Ancient A menual ver early day, of the entire Bible in the Ancient A mental version. In the foreign correspondence of the month, letters
were presented from all the agents in other lands. Professor
Touzeau, of Bogota, anneaticed that he and translated late
Spanish Dr. Chamberlain's serum before the American
Bible Society, "The Bible Fested," and was hoping to see it
printed and widely distributed among a new class of readers,
Among recent gifts to the library mention was read of Dr.
Lansieff's volumes on suberia and Russia, presented to the
seciety by the action. Eight Bible societies were recognized
as auxiliary, namely, three in Miastsuppi, two in South
Carelina, two in Kansas, and encin Neisraga. The cash receipts in December were \$55,000 74. I sames from the Bible
House during the same monta, 128,307 volumes.

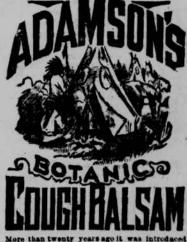
JUDGE VAUGHN NOT YET ARRESTED. Judge Vanghn, the police justice of Richmond County and manager of Tammany Hall politics on States Island, calmiy presided in his courty exterday, with no one to make him atraid. The warrant issued on the complaint of Dr. Cleveland W. Goff for his arrest has not yet been served. Yesterlay he warrant for my arrest I read in several of the New York morning papers. As yot I have not seen the warrant, and when it comes I shall be ready to furnish bail."

MAILS FOR CHILI MUST GO OVERLAND. Postmaster Pearson has been informed by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company that mails for Chill cannot be earried to that country by the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steam Navi-gation Company. The existence of choicra in Chili has led to a strict quarantine in Peruvian ports against vessels which had tenched on the Chillan coast. Until the quarantine is raised mails for Chill will be sent to Bucaos Ayres and thence

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6 (Special).—At one time during the day May wheat was down to \$4\(^4\) centa, and it looked as if "Old Hutas" was being hard pressed by Bloom, Reem and the other big short sellers. At night May wheat was back up near \$5\) cents. Bloom, whose sales had been the heaviest, without standing on any coremony, covered his contracts. The change came about through Hutchisson gaining an ally in "Sid" Kent. Wheat opened at \$4\(^4\), cents and touched \$4\(^5\). The big buyer of the day was Pool, Sherman & Co., and there is no doubt at all that their principal is "Sid" Kent and that he has a great lot of wheat. The close was at \$4\(^4\), 284\(^4\) cents. The sentiment at night was that Hutchisson and Kent would have the shorts on the run Saturday. The former has shown to disposition to throw his wheat, and that would have the shorts on the run Saturday. The former has shown to disposition to throw his wheat, and these two holders must now have bought 6,000,000, same say 8,000,000, bashels of wheat between them. Montay there will come a ducrease in the visible supply and that will set the short sellers to thinking. On the curb at night May wheat was \$5\) cents. Core was very dull and narrow. The provision pit had more attractions for the big operators aven than the wheat. There was suother great concentrated drive made at the market by the big shorts. Thousands of barrels of pork and tierees et lard were sold and, although the price broke sharply, yet there was not nearly the demoralization expected. At night the buying had been so persistent and so timely that the crowd was taking, as it always talks when anything happens in the perk nitt does not understant, that Armour was the buyer. The great one hopers of the day were the Fowlers. They took all the way from 20,000 to 25,000 barrels, covering, it is presumed, their short sales. Buying by a greup of commission houses was also very large, and created some comment. They have appeared for everal weeks in the believed that their principel



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HOPE WAS PLACED IN

it, but because nothing cise rehained. All means and medicines had been tested and all without avail. The effect was little short of a miracle. At the around bottle she had regained strongth, and continuing the treatment has fully recovered. You are certainly deserving of the unqualified gratitude of meaking for pleating within reach a municipal which is destroid to such a been to the afficient. JAT when the treatment of the such a been to the afficient.

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